

F and P H (19548) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. No.	3306 P H
Dated	28.9.48

[Despatch Abstract.]

Drugs - Drugs and Medical Appliances
 Second Health Ministers' Conference - Papers
 Recorded.

HEALTH MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

A COPY OF the Agenda for the Health Ministers' Conference to be held on the 2nd to 5th August together with copies of the notes of the Government of India may be furnished to the section concerned for use in preparing notes on the subjects for discussion

- - -

A note on item 10 (Drugs and Medical Appliances) is submitted for approval.

/True Copy/

SECOND HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

AUGUST 1948.

A G E N D A.

1. Review of action taken by Governments on the recommendations of the Health Ministers' Conference held in October 1946.
2. Industrial Health.
3. Nutrition.
4. Tuberculosis with special reference to B.C.G. Vaccination.
5. Leprosy.
6. Training of Medical and Ancillary personnel.
7. Rural Medical Relief.
8. Health Measures for refugees including absorption of doctors and other health personnel in the Health Services of provinces and states.
9. Private practice by Government Medical Officers.
10. Drugs and Medical Appliances:-
 - (a) Drugs Control: Drugs Consultative Committee: Drugs Technical Advisory Committee and Pharmacopea (Indian Adendum).
 - (b) Development of the Drug Industry in India:-
 - (i) Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs, and Anti-Malarial;
 - (ii) Vitamins;
 - (iii) Hormones;
 - (iv) Pharmaceutical preparations;
 - (c) Manufacture of Surgical Instruments and other Medical appliances.
11. All India Medical Register.
12. Raising the status of the nursing profession.
13. Care of the Blind.
14. Improvement of the machinery for the registration of the Vital statistics.

/True Copy/

Second Health Ministers' Conference - August 1948.

Agenda Item No.10.

Drugs and Medical Appliances.

- (a) Drugs control, ~~Drugs~~ Drugs Consultative Committee; Drugs Technical Advisory Board and Indian Pharmacopoeia.

INTRODUCTION.

The Drugs Enquiry Committee, 1930-31 appointed by the Government of India had recommended that central legislation should be enacted with a view to securing effectiveness and uniformity in the control of standards for drugs and the profession of pharmacy throughout India. They also recommended that control in respect of drugs should be for those included in the British Pharmacopoeia and other known and approved medicinal preparations, whether indigenous or not. In the Committee's view such legislation ~~not~~ be combined with that for foods, as the latter should should/be a provincial subject in view of the varying needs of the different provinces. The Committee was of the opinion that the Pharmacy and Drugs Act could either be a combined legislation or separate enactments, viz., a Drugs Act and a Pharmacy Act.

As the result of these recommendations and in response to public opinion, the Central Legislature passed the Drugs Act, 1940. This Act regulates the import into and manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in India. Medicines and substances exclusively used or prepared in accordance with the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine are exempted from its provisions. The administration of the Act in so far as it relates to import of drugs into India is concerned and control of the manufacture, distribution and sale of ~~drug~~ drugs into India is concerned and control of the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the Centrally administered areas are the responsibility of the Central Government. This Government is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a Central Drugs Laboratory and for the registration of patent or proprietary medicines. Control of the manufacture, distribution and sale of medicines in the provinces is the responsibility of the respective provincial Governments.

The Act makes the Central Government responsible for the constitution of a Drugs Technical Advisory Board, for the establishment of a Central Drugs Laboratory and for the formation of a Drugs Consultative Committee.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board:

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board was formed in 1941. The functions of this Board are to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on technical matters relating to the administration of the Act and to carry out any other duties assigned to it by the Act. It consists of seventeen members, including officials and non-officials, with the Director General of Health Services as the Chairman. Various organisations interested in Drugs standards control have been given representation on this Board as will be seen from the details given below:-

- (i) Medical Council of India. - three members.
- (ii) Council of the Indian
Indian Chemical Society - two members.
- (iii) Central Council of the
Indian Medical Association. - one member.
- (iv) Branches in India of the
British Medical Association. - One member.
- (v) Scientific Advisory Board
of the Indian Research Fund
Associations - two members.
- (vi) Pharmaceutical profession. - one member (nominated by the
Central Government).

The term of office of the elected and nominated members is three years. A member whose term expires is eligible for re-nomination and re-election. The Board can, with the prior approval of the Central Government, make bye-laws regulating the procedure and conduct of all business. It is authorised to constitute sub-committees including persons who may not be members of the Board. The term of office of such sub-committees should not exceed three years.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board was consulted by the Government of India before the Rules framed under the Drugs Act were promulgated. It is consulted whenever the Rules are amended. So far there have been seven meetings of the Board.

The Central Drugs Laboratory.

The functions of the Central Drugs Laboratory are:

- (a) analysis and test of samples sent to the laboratory under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, by Custom Collectors and Courts of Law;
- (b) the grant of certificates and of registration for patent or proprietary medicines with undisclosed formulae;
- (c) the carrying out of such other duties as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government, or with the permission of the Central Government, by Provincial Governments.

As this laboratory functions as the referee in cases of dispute regarding drug standards, it has been decided by the Government of India that the Central Drugs Laboratory should not undertake any testing of drugs for the trade.

Drugs Consultative Committee.

The function of the Drugs Consultative Committee is to advise the Central and Provincial Governments and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board on all matters requiring uniformity of procedure throughout the country in the administration of the Drugs Act. This Committee has not yet been constituted. It will consist of two representatives of the Central Government and of one representative from each Provincial Government.

The Central Government has asked Provincial Governments to nominate their representatives on this Committee. Now that the provinces have made a start in the enforcement of the Drugs Act and Rules, various problems encountered by them which require to be dealt with on a co-ordinated basis throughout the country, have been brought to the notice of the Central Government and it is expected that the first meeting of the Committee will be held at an early date for the consideration of these matters.

Operation of Drugs Standards Control.

The Drugs Act and the Rules made under it became operative in India with effect from 1-4-47. The Central as well as Provincial Governments have set up the necessary administrative organisation.

The organisation at the Centre consists of the following officers:

1. Drugs Controller, India, assisted by an Asstt:
Drugs Controller at the Headquarters of the Government of India.
2. An Assistant Drugs Controller at each of the major Ports of Bombay, Calcutta & Madras.

Inspection of the manufacture and sale of drugs is the responsibility of Provincial Governments. The premises for manufacture and for sale are to be licensed under the Drugs Rules and each Provincial Government has appointed licensing authorities. Licensing authorities are assisted in their work by Inspectors and Government Analysts who are also appointed by Provincial Governments. Premises for the sale of drugs are inspected not less than twice a year to ensure that poisons etc. are stored and compounded properly and that adequate arrangements for the storage of drugs exist. Drug manufacturing establishments are inspected before licences are issued. Thus control is exercised over the adequacy of staff and equipment maintained by these institutions. In particular the manufacture of biological and special products is subject to special restrictions which would enable government to control the plant and equipment, qualifications of the staff engaged, the means employed for standardising and testing the substances and protocols of tests. Provincial Governments have the power to take sample of any drugs sold or manufactured and to test them.

The Central Government, have, with a view to assisting Provincial Governments, arranged for special panels of experts to examine establishments where biological and other special products such as Vitamins, Hormones, etc. are manufactured.

The Import of biological and other special products is controlled by licences. No such drugs will be allowed to be imported after the expiry of the date of potency. The manufacturer will have to give an undertaking that the drugs will conform to the standards prescribed under the Act and also any

other ...

other special provisions imposed by Government in the rules. In regard to other drugs no license is required, but the Customs Collector at the port is authorised to detain stocks till he is satisfied as to their quality and purity. If any drug is not found to be upto the standard and if the defects cannot be remedied by the importer, the consignment of such drugs will be ordered to be re-exported to the country of origin, failing which the Custom Collector has the power to forfeit them to the Central Government which will order their destruction.

An important features of the Drugs Act is the registration of patent and proprietary medicines with undisclosed formulae. If the true formula or composition of the medicine is not disclosed on the label such medicines will not be permitted to be sold unless they are registered at the Central Drugs Laboratory. Before a medicine with a secret formula is registered by the Central Drugs Laboratory the manufacturer will have to furnish the formula and a sample of the medicine to the Director of the Laboratory who will register it only if the sample conforms to the formula. Provision is made in the rules to prevent drugs from claiming to cure certain ailments of diseases.

The result of this legislation will be to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of drugs. It will create confidence in the minds of the medical profession and also the general public in regard to the quality of drugs made available in the country and, at the same time, promote the interests of the drugs trade.

Although Provincial Governments are responsible for exercising control over the manufacture and sale of drugs under the Drugs Act, it is essential that there should be close liaison between the Centre and the Provinces as far as the administration of the legislation is concerned in order that uniformity of action throughout the Dominion may be secured. The drugs Controller, India, acts as liaison officer for this purpose. One of his main duties is to visit the various provinces from time to time to gather firsthand information regarding the extent to which the Drugs Rules are being enforced in the provinces. He will also assist the provincial

authorities in the solution of problems arising out of the administration of the Act. The ultimate aim is to keep in the to-date information regarding the progress made in the administration of the Drugs Act and Rules in the various provinces.

Indian Pharmacopoeia.

As a prelude to the preparation of an Indian Pharmacopoeia the Government of India asked the Drugs Technical Advisory Board to prepare material for a list of drugs in use in India which, although not included in the British Pharmacopoeia, are of sufficient medicinal value to justify their inclusion in an official pharmacopoeia. In 1945, the Government of India appointed a committee consisting of ten members called "the Indian Pharmacopoeial List Committee" for the preparation of the list under the chairmanship of Col. Sir Ram Nath Chopra. The Committee prepared a list which was published by the Government of India in 1946 under the name "The Indian Pharmacopoeial List, 1946". It consists of a total of 185 monographs divided into eight categories. The Indian Pharmacopoeial List Committee, while submitting their report, recommended that the Government of India should set up a permanent committee to keep the Indian Pharmacopoeial list up-to-date and to publish ultimately an Indian Pharmacopoeia. The Government of India have now decided to set up a permanent Committee for the preparation of an Indian Pharmacopoeia. Orders regarding its composition are expected to issue shortly. This Committee, when formed, will reconstitute the Indian Pharmacopoeial List, 1946, and prepare an Indian Pharmacopoeia.

/True Copy/

(b) Development of the drug Industry in India.

The question of the development of the drug industry in India has been receiving serious attention of the Government of India. In order to proceed with the problem the late Planning & the Development Department of the Government of India set up various panels, one of them being the panel for pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals. This panel submitted its report and suggested certain targets of production. As a result of the report of the panel General Sokhey & Dr. Ganapati were deputed abroad to study the latest methods of manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and Synthetic Anti-malarials. General Sokhey submitted his report in January 1947. The report recommends the manufacture by the State of Penicillin, Paludrine and three Sulpha Drugs - Sulphamerazine, Sulphathiazol and Sulphanilamide. The following quantities were recommended:-

Penicilling - 1200 billion units per annum.
This is equivalent to 12 million vials of 100,000 Oxford units each. A billion is taken to be equivalent to 1000 million according to U.S. calculation.

<u>Sulpha Drugs:</u>	
Sulphamerazine	60,000 lbs. per annum.
Sulphathiazole	20,000 lbs. per annum.
Sulphanilamide	<u>20,000 lbs. per annum.</u>
Total:-	100,000 lbs. per annum.

Paludrine 1,000 lbs. per annum.

The above quantities of Penicillin, Sulpha drugs and Paludrine are intended to treat about two million, four million and 15 million cases respectively. The report made the following estimates of expenditure for this scheme.

Capital expenditure on plant and building	Rs. 90 lacs.
Annual expenditure on raw materials	Rs. 68.25 lacs.
Depreciation and interest on capital expenditure.	Rs. 12.60 lacs.

The report estimates that if these drugs should be manufactured in India by Government, the saving to Government by this scheme would be Rs. 241/-lacs per year. The report also recommended the establishment of a Drugs Production Board of the production

of these drugs on a large scale as a departmental activity.

As a result of the examination of the report of General Sokhey and Dr. Ganapathi it was decided to extend the investigation to the production of vitamins and hormones in India. Dr. Sankaran of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, who was deputed to U.K. and U.S.A. made a study of the production of vitamins and hormones and also of the conditions for the production of Penicillin. Recently General Sokhey, Dr. Ganapathi and Dr. Sankaran have been sent on deputation to Europe and America to study the various plants and the process of manufacture of these drugs. It is expected that they will return shortly. General Sokhey is also making arrangements to procure an apparatus for bottling penicillin for Government requirements at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, from penicillin purchased in bulk. The purchase of this apparatus will reduce the cost of this drug supplied to Government Hospitals and also will enable the Haffkine Institute to utilise it to bottle the penicillin produced in India when its production plant have become well established. Final plans for the establishment of this industry including the purchase of plant and machiner, buildings etc., will be decided upon after the return of the deputation.

/True Copy/

MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

The pharmaceutical industry in India in the real sense of term started with the establishment of the drug factories at the Government Medical Store Depots at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Lahore, which manufactured drugs according to the British Pharmacopoeia standards for the requirements of the Civil and Military medical institutions. The manufacture of certain special biological products was also subsequently started at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and King Institute Guindy, mainly with a view to ensuring steady supplies of these products for the Army and the Civil population. These institutions are also intended to show those firms in the country which are engaged in the production of biological products under what conditions they should be produced in order to ensure proper quality. Products manufactured by these institutes include cholera vaccine, T.A.B. vaccine, plague vaccine, vaccine lymph, anti-rabic vaccine and anti-venum serum. Private industry was practically in its infancy up-to the beginning of the first World War. During the war when supplies from abroad were curtailed, the manufacturing activities of the Medical Store Department under the Government of India were considerably expanded. After the cessation of hostilities, however, the two factories at Calcutta & Lahore were closed down and the factories at Bombay & Madras were expanded with the addition of new plant & machinery and the employment of trained chemists. World War No. 1 also gave an impetus to private enterprise and many pharmaceutical firms were established, particularly in Calcutta & Bombay. In the succeeding years the pharmaceutical industry in India began to develop slowly and, at the beginning of World War II, India could produce almost all the galenicals, chloroform, ether, pills, tablets, ointments, dressings and disinfectants of the required standards in addition to certain other basic chemicals. With this development, the import of these drugs decreased considerably. After World War II started

supplies from outside were reduced to the minimum and the Government of India took active steps to promote the development of a drug industry in India. A Scientific survey of the productive capacity of pharmaceuticals was made in 1940 by a questionnaire to the various manufacturing concerns existing in the country and help was given for expanding their production by the provision of technical advice and of facilities for importing machinery. Government requirements of such items were solely obtained from Indian manufacturers using Indian raw material or imported raw material. The Government of India in the Department of Supply appointed a Drug Supply Committee to assist the industry in its development. At the end of World War II, the drug industry was fairly firmly established in regard to certain types of drugs and biological products. The policy of the Government of India has been to purchase, as far as possible, articles which are produced in the country to meet their own requirements. The Industry and Supply Ministry has set up Development Committees for assisting the development of the various types of pharmaceutical industry. The Government of India has taken steps to render every possible assistance for the import of raw material and machinery. In order to give adequate protection to the drug industry in the country, Government has also stopped imports of those items which are produced in India in sufficient quantities and has curtailed imports in respect of others the local production of which meets partially our national requirements.

India has yet to make headway in the manufacture of those synthetic drugs and biological products which have not so far been produced in the country. Indian industry is now beginning to focus attention on this subject and is becoming alive to the need for active research towards the successful development of the manufacture of such products. The Government of India is also devoting close attention to these problems. The manufacture of penicillin, sulpha, drugs, vitamins and glandular products under governmental agency is

being actively considered. A Drugs Research Institute under the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research is being established and this institute will be of great help to governmental and private enterprise in this field. The enforcement of the Drugs Act will also help the pharmaceutical industry in India to a considerable extent by promoting the effective control of the import and of local manufacture of drugs below the prescribed standards.

(Pharmacy, (Item XIX)).

The Dominion Parliament has recently passed the Pharmacy Bill, which provides for the establishment of Pharmacy Councils for registration of pharmacists and for the regulation of the education of Pharmacists. The main purpose of the legislation is to ensure that the compounding and dispensing of medicines is undertaken by duly qualified persons. The Pharmacy Council of India, constituted by the Central Government will include one member to represent each Governor's Province, elected by the Provincial Pharmacy Council, and will be responsible for making regulations to be called "Education Regulations", prescribing the minimum standard of education required for qualification as a pharmacist. The Education Regulations made by the Pharmacy council of India will be enforced in Provinces by the Provincial ~~Gov~~ ~~Pharmacy~~ Governments after consultation with the Provincial Pharmacy Council from such date as may be fixed by the Provincial Governments. ~~after~~ The registration of pharmacists will be undertaken by the Provincial Pharmacy councils. The Provincial pharmacy council will be constituted by the Provincial Governments. Provided that two or more Provincial Government may constitute a Joint ~~Se~~ Pharmacy Council.

The Central Government is in communication with the Provinces in connection with the constitution of the Central Pharmacy Council

/True Copy/

(c) MANUFACTURE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER
MEDICAL APPLIANCES.

Prior to the partition of the country the manufacture of surgical instruments and appliances on a large scale was restricted mostly to certain firms in Sialkot and Multan. The firm in Multan used to manufacture aseptic furniture, operation tables, high pressure steam sterilizers and dental chairs of a fairly satisfactory standard which were accepted both by the civil and the military authorities. These firms were developed during the war with the assistance of the Supply Department of the Government of India at a time when instruments and medical appliances from abroad were not readily available.

As these firms are now in Pakistan no supplies are being received from them. The Directorate General of Industry and Supply are now investigating the possibility of organising this industry in India on a sound basis. As a step towards this an assessment is being made of the present position regarding the manufacture of these articles in India. A number of manufacturing concerns have been inspected and their co-operation is being enlisted. A Technical Advisory Committee has been formed under the Director General for investigating the whole problem and for suggesting the methods of promoting the development of this industry.

Instruments of indigenous manufacture are not of a uniform standard of quality. High grade carbon steel which is essential for the manufacture of surgical instruments is not available in sufficient quantity for the production of superior quality of instruments. Only a small quantity of such steel is being manufactured by the Tatas. It was observed during the war that cutting instruments, i.e., Mayo's Scissors, chisels etc., and ophthalmic instruments of good quality could not be manufactured in India, the probable reason being lack of knowledge in the special treatment of steel necessary for the production of instruments with fine and sharp edges. The question of producing the proper type of steel required by the instruments manufacturing industry is also engaging the attention of the Director General of Industry & Supply.

Item No.10 on the Agenda:

DRUGS AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES.

(a) DRUGS CONTROL:- DRUGS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE: DRUGS TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD AND PHARMACOPOEIA (INDIAN ADDENDUM).:-

The action taken by the Central Government in respect of these bodies is summarised in the memorandum prepared by the Government of India.

So far as the Government of Madras are concerned the Drugs Act, 1940, and the Madras Drug Rules, 1945, have been brought into force in this Province from 1st April 1947. The control over the manufacture and sale of drugs is the responsibility of the Provincial Government under these rules. The Surgeon-General has been appointed to function as the Drugs Controller and the Licencing Authority for this purpose in this Province. The Government have employed the following staff for the administration of the rules:-

LIST OF THE STAFF EMPLOYED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRUGS ACT AND RULES.

Drugs Controller and Licensing
Authority of this Province.

Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras.

Drugs Inspectors.

The D.M.Os., the A.D.M.Os. and the Civil Assistant Surgeons Class-I as Ex-officio inspectors of retail shops within their respective jurisdiction.

Government Analysts:

Mr. K.V. Sundaram Ayyar,
Government Analyst (Food)

Classes of
Drugs.

Drugs other than those mentioned in schedules C and C (I) of the Madras Drugs Rules, 1945.

He draws a special pay of Rs.100/- p.m. for performing the duties of the Government Analyst under the Drugs Act, 1940.

Drugs Controller,
Madras.

Drugs mentioned in schedule C and C (I) of the Madras Drugs Rules.

GENERAL'S OFFICE (DRUGS CONTROLLER'S OFFICE)

Surgeon (Assistant to Surgeon) Scales of pay

CBntd.

Scale of pay

the Surgeon-General (Drugs) (for assisting the Surgeon-General in the discharge of his functions as Licensing authority and for purpose of inspection of manufacture of drugs other than those mentioned in schedules C and C (I) of the Madras Drugs Rules, 1945)

Rs.450-75-2-750

One Superintendent Grade II

Rs.140-190

One Upper Division Clerk

Rs.80-3-95-5-125

Two Lower Division Clerks

Each in the scale of Rs.45-3-60-2-90. Graduates will start on Rs.51/- p.m.

One Stenographer

Rs.45-90 plus a special pay of Rs.35/-

One Typist

Rs.45-90 plus a special pay of Rs.10/- p. for higher grade qualification.

Two peons.

Each in the scale of Rs.16- $\frac{1}{2}$ (A) -25.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL, KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

One Government Analyst Drugs (Special)

Rs.600-75/2/900

One Medical Bacteriologist.

Rs.220-30/2-340-40/2-580

One Pharmacologist

- Do -

One Chemical Assistant

Rs.200-25/2-400

One Senior Assistant

- Do -

Two Technicians,

each in the scale of Rs.40-3-55-1-70 for those with Laboratory Technicians' Certificates - Rs.35-2-55-1-60 for those without.

One L.D. Clerk.

Rs.45-3-60-2-90. Graduates will start on Rs.51/- p.m.

One Typist

Rs.45-3-60-2-90

Three peons

each in the scale of Rs.16- $\frac{1}{2}$ (A) - 25.

The arrangement under which District Medical Officers function as ex-officio Inspectors is in the nature of an experimental measure and is not likely to be successful. The question of

appointing Full-time Inspectors, for this ~~Povin~~ Province has therefore been taken up and a proposal for the appointment of ten such Inspectors for the inspection of Retail Shops has been placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

(b) and (c) DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRUG INDUSTRY AND
MANUFACTURE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER
MEDICAL APPLIANCES.

- - -

The Bhole Committee suggested the setting up of an all India Committee for investigating the question of the development of the drug industry in India. It is understood that this question has already been considered by a Panel set up by the late Planning and Development Department of the Government of India and that therefore no special Committee for the purpose is now necessary. The Government of India's memorandum shows that the manufacture by the State of Penicillin, Paludrine and three Sulpha drugs is receiving their attention. The Central Government is also devoting ~~esse~~ close attention to all problems connected with the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations in India.

In this Province, vaccines and sera are being produced in the King Institute, Guindy, and quinine in the Government Cinchona Factory at Naduvattam. The proposals which have recently been sanctioned by Government for improvements to the King Institute will, when put into effect, give an impetus to the manufacture on a larger scale of these vaccines and sera. Proposals have also been sanctioned for the manufacture of plague vaccine in the Institute, and the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.2 lakhs for buildings and Rs.1½ lakhs for equipment for this purpose.

PHARMACY ACT.

The action which it is necessary for this Govt. to take under the Pharmacy Act will be taken on hearing from the Government of India on the subject. This Government's nomination of two members to the Central Pharmacy Council will soon be intimated to the Government of India.

/True Copy/

Copy of letter No.F.5-25/48-P&R, dated 8th February, 1949, from S. Devanath, Esq., B.A., (Hons), Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi, to the All Provincial Governments, All Chief Commissioners, All States and Union of States.

- - -

Subject: 2nd Health Ministers' Conference-August 1948 -
Resolution on Agenda Item No.10 Subject -
Drugs of Medical Appliances etc.

nt

I am directed to invite your attention to resolution No.10 on the subject mentioned above passed at the Health Ministers' Conference held in August, 1948, and to request that the Government of India may be informed as early as possible of the action taken thereon by the Provincial Government or the State Government.

/True Copy/

---oOoOo---

Letter 10764 GI-1, Public Health, dated 18-2-49.
Ref.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Health,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

2nd Health Ministers' Conference August 1948 - Resolution 10 .
Drugs and Medical Appliances.

- - -

With reference to the Government of India, letter No.F.5-25/48-P & R, dated the 8th February, 1949 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to say that the Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules were brought into force from the 1st July 1948 in Pudukkottai and the question of expanding them to Banganapalle from 1-4-49 is under consideration.

The question of creating an adequate inspectorate for the control of manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs is still under the consideration of this Government. The special Department of Biological Control, King Institute, Guindy, which is the Provincial Drugs Laboratory, is not well equipped and necessary steps have been taken to provide the materials required for the laboratory. As regards the machinery for issue of licences, this Government have already opened a new section in the S.G.'s office and it is looking after the work.

Yours faithfully,

(Please see the notes on pp1-2 N.F. of G.O.No.3306 P.H. d.
28-9-48. The draft overleaf is for approval)

/True Copy/

SUPERINTENDENT,
Madras Record Office.
.5.1953.

NOTE FILE.

Education & Public Health GI

Letter C.No. 67944/48. From the Government of India, letter No.
Ref F.5-2/47, P & R dated 25-8-48.
- - -

Second Health Ministers' Conference - Resolution on
Agenda. Items No.10 - Drugs and Medical Appliances.
- - -

Please see the resolution passed at the Second Health Ministers' Conference on Drugs and Medical Appliances at pp.19-20 C.F. The Drugs Act, 1940 and the Madras Drugs Rules, 1945 have been brought into force from 1st July, 1948 in Pudukkotal. The questions of applying the Drugs Act and Rules to Banganapalle is separately under consideration.

Para 2 on pp-19-20 C.F. The proposal to appoint 10 Drug Inspectors in this Province has been placed before the standing Finance Committee and its recommendation on the scheme is still awaited. This proposal if given effect to in full will create a strong and adequate inspectorate for the control of the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs. The Special Department of Biological Control, King Institute, Guindy, which is the Drugs Laboratory, is not well equipped with all the necessary materials for analysis. The materials necessary are being gathered. When it is fully equipped it will undertake to analyse on a large scale drugs from private ~~persons~~ also firms also. The Drugs Section in the Surgeon General's Office is attending to the ~~work~~ of issue of licences :- Vide pp.17-18 C.F.

Para 3 and on p.20. C.F:- This seems to be a matter concerning the Government of India - Vide pp.13-14 C.F.

No further action seems called for on the resolution. The papers may be recorded. after perusal by Hon'ble Minister (Public Health).

/True Copy/

.O.Ms.No.3306. P.H. D/28-9-48.

Abstract.

Drugs - Drugs and Medical
Appliances - Second Health
Ministers Conference -
Papers - Recorded.

/True Copy/

[Signature]
SUPERINTENDENT,
Madras Record Office
2.9.1953.

[Signature]
14/5